

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 05-CR-80369
HON. GEORGE CARAM STEEH

PHILLIP WALLS D-4,
AMANDA CHAMBERS D-9,
MICHELLE WALLS D-5,
RICCARDO TOLLIVER D-3,
and LINDA MASON D-7,

Defendants.

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT PHILLIP WALLS' MOTION
FOR PRETRIAL DISCLOSURE OF IMPEACHING INFORMATION (#112) AND
DEFENDANTS CHAMBERS', MICHELLE WALLS', TOLLIVER'S AND
MASON'S JOINDERS IN THE MOTION (#116, #117, #118, #119, #122)

Defendant Phillip Walls moves for pretrial disclosure of impeaching information regarding all witnesses to be called at trial, who testified before the grand jury, or who furnished statements during the investigation of this case, including the disclosure of "rap sheets," prior misconduct or bad acts, promises or consideration given to any government witness, identification of previous testimony given in any court, grand jury proceeding, or other similar body or tribunal, or any other evidence material to Walls' guilt or punishment. The government responds that it is unaware of any such impeachment evidence with respect to law enforcement officers it intends to call at trial, and that it has yet to determine which civilian witnesses it will call at trial. The government acknowledges its obligation to disclose impeachment evidence in time for use for trial.

The doctrine announced in Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) did not create a constitutional right to pre-trial discovery in a criminal proceeding. United States v. Presser, 844 F.2d 1275, 1284 (6th Cir. 1988). As to impeachment material:

. . . . [T]he government cannot be compelled to disclose impeachment material which would be covered by the Jencks Act [18 U.S.C. § 3500] relating to any potential government witness, whether it be a witness in the case-in-chief or a rebuttal witness. Further, the government need not disclose impeaching material in its possession relating to any potential defense witness where that impeaching material does not meet the Brady test of being material and exculpatory.

Id. A criminal defendant does not have a general right to pre-trial discovery of impeachment evidence where the prosecution denies that the material is exculpatory and material. Id. at 1283.

. . . . So long as the defendant is given impeachment material, even exculpatory impeachment material, in time for use at trial, we fail to see how the Constitution is violated. Any prejudice the defendant may suffer as a result of disclosure of the impeachment evidence during trial can be eliminated by the trial court ordering a recess in the proceedings in order to allow the defendant time to examine the material and decide how to use it.

Id.

The government has recognized its obligation to disclose impeachment evidence in time for use at trial. Consistent with Brady, Presser, and the Jencks Act, defendant Walls' motion for pretrial disclosure of impeachment evidence is hereby DENIED, as are defendants Chambers', Michelle Walls', Tolliver's, and Mason's separate joinders in the motion.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 13, 2007

s/George Caram Steeh
GEORGE CARAM STEEH
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Copies of this Order were served upon attorneys of record on February 13, 2007, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/Josephine Chaffee
Deputy Clerk